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INFORMATION REPORT

Korea

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SUBJECT

Chiolsan Monazite Mines: Processing and Workers

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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- On 13 June 1951 there were about 30,000 workers who had been mobilized for work in the Chodisan (124-40, 39-46) (XE 4303) monasite mines. In the month of July, the number of workers to be mobilized under a "fifth-term" program was to be increased to 50,000 persons. At the same time the amount of monagate sands to be produced by each worker was to be raised from four to seven kilograms per day for those working in a mine of average quality, and ten bilograms per day for these working in the mines of highest quality.
- Workers in the Ch'olson mines screened the sands by first placing the sands they gathered in wooden boxes with a wire grid in the bottom, and filling the box to about a third of its depth. The box was then sifted in running water of the streams near which the sands were gethered, the heavier monegite sand collecting in the bottom of the box on the wire grid. The sands were then dried and put in a fan-like device which blew away all but the best quality sand. The refined sand was then transported by trucks to the Chiaryong wan railroad station for shipment to Manchuria.
- On 27 May 1951 KIN Wan-tae, chairman of the Chiclean-gun (124-40, 39-45) (NE 4301) People's Committee, issued Regulation No. 114, "Instructions on the Standard Schedules," setting up the procedures to be followed in the administration of the county. Item No. 8, addressed to food administration officials in each county, established procedures to be followed by the officials in providing food for the trip to the mine area of those mobilized for work in the mines. Distribution of food for these laborers the were employed before being mobilized was to be in accordance with the individual's "food distribution termination certificate"; distribution to laborers unemployed at the time of their mobilization was to be made according to the number of laborers reported by the responsible officials in charge of the group. The regulation directed that 700 grams of grain, fifty percent in rice and fifty percent in other cereals, be issued each day to every worker making a journey on foot of more than 32 kilometers from his home to the mines.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- In the "Summery of Military Registration Procedure," formated by KIN Hung-chu, acting chief of the military mobilisation section of South brown (124-53, 39-46) (IE 6103), on 28 May 1951, local administration efficials were instructed not to include workers at the momenta mines in the reports on statistics connected with military registration. Instead, those residents considered workers in the mines but also in a classification subject to conscription were to be listed in separate reports.
- 25X1A

 Company. There were about 30,000 laborers at the Colorent mines in mid-June 1951, which figure was to be doubled in view of increased Societ demands, the conference in mid-June decided to raise the minimum deally production quots per worker from four to six kilograms.
- 25X1A 2 Company. Equipment at the mines included agitating table 25X1A separators and mechanical ore-dressing equipment, a counting to 25X1A

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